

The compensation method of the present invention is used to determine, and then apply, a correction to the microjog profile, in order to compensate for the effect of squeeze on the microjog profile, thereby reducing microjog errors.

5 **Squeeze Measurement**

Accordingly, in one example implementation, a technique to measure the radial mis-position (squeeze) in tracks includes measuring written in run out (WRO) in servo pattern bursts written by the servo writing process, and then calculating track spacing and squeeze among adjacent tracks. Such a technique is described in U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 10/174,484, ^{now U.S. Patent 6,965,491} entitled, "A Method to Correct Radial Misposition of Data Tracks", filed on June 18, 2002, which is incorporated herein by reference.

App
6/9/07 10 An example squeeze measurement technique is described below. In one implementation, for each track, the WRO per servo wedge is determined based on combinations of servo bursts at different radial distances from the track centerline in different disk revolutions. Then, the measured WROs of the track servo wedges are combined to obtain a squeeze value for the track relative to an adjacent track. The squeeze value indicates whether the track is radially properly positioned.

20 FIG. 8 shows an example data disk 12 with several tracks 15 positioned from the ID to the OD of the disk 12, and a transducer 14 positioned over a track 15. Tracks that are improperly spaced (i.e., exhibiting squeeze) are identified, e.g., in a scan process. Detecting the track spacing uses a combination of servo burst information to determine physical track spacing. As shown in FIG. 8, an improperly spaced, or squeezed, track 15s can include squeeze wherein the radius 15r of the track 15s is too small or too large in